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ABSTRACT

This report explains the applicability of the Fair Labor Standards Act to child labor. Statistics are provided on violations which occurred during fiscal year 1970, and individual cases are described. This document is a revision of ED 048 498. (BH)

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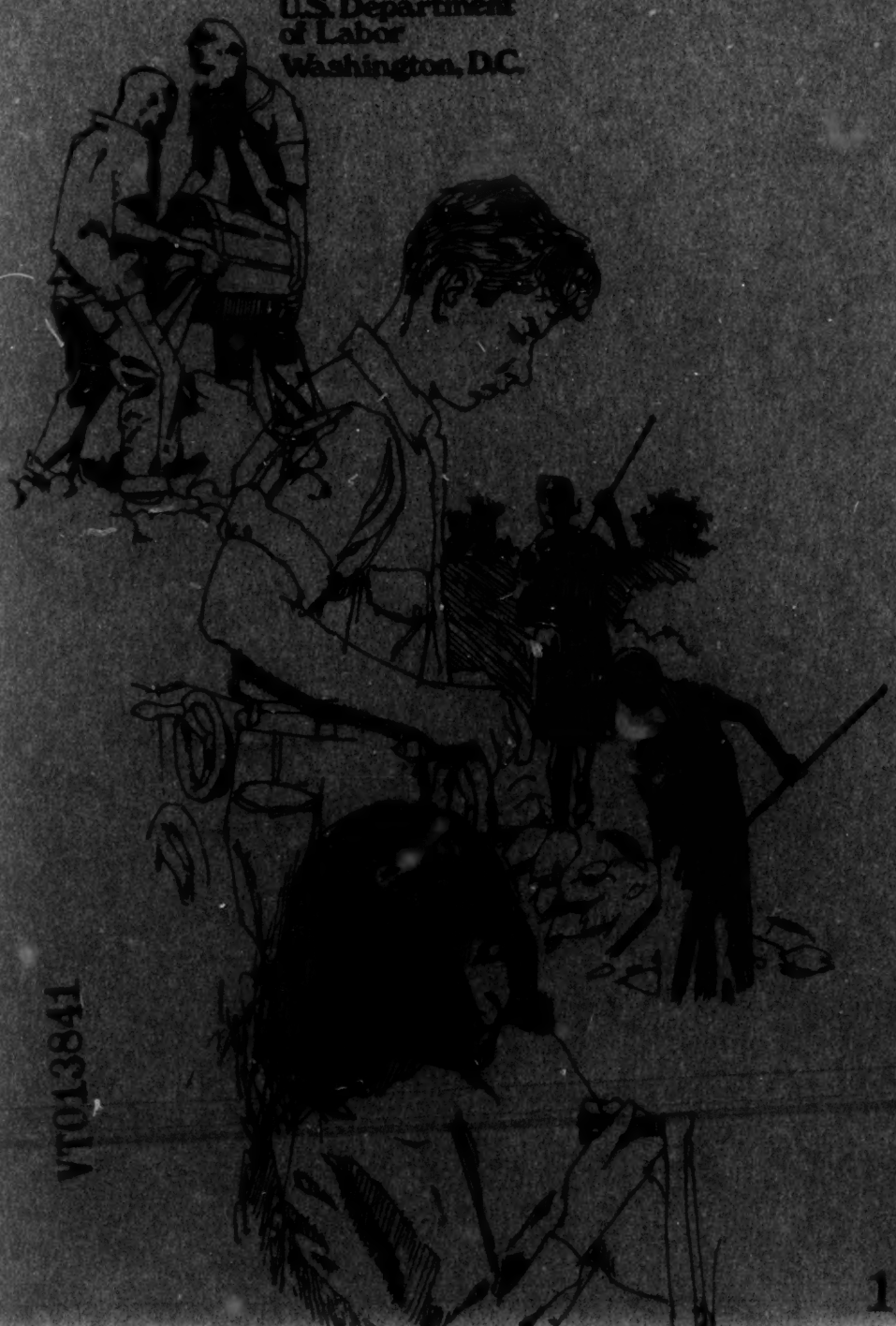
Working Children

a report on child labor

U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.



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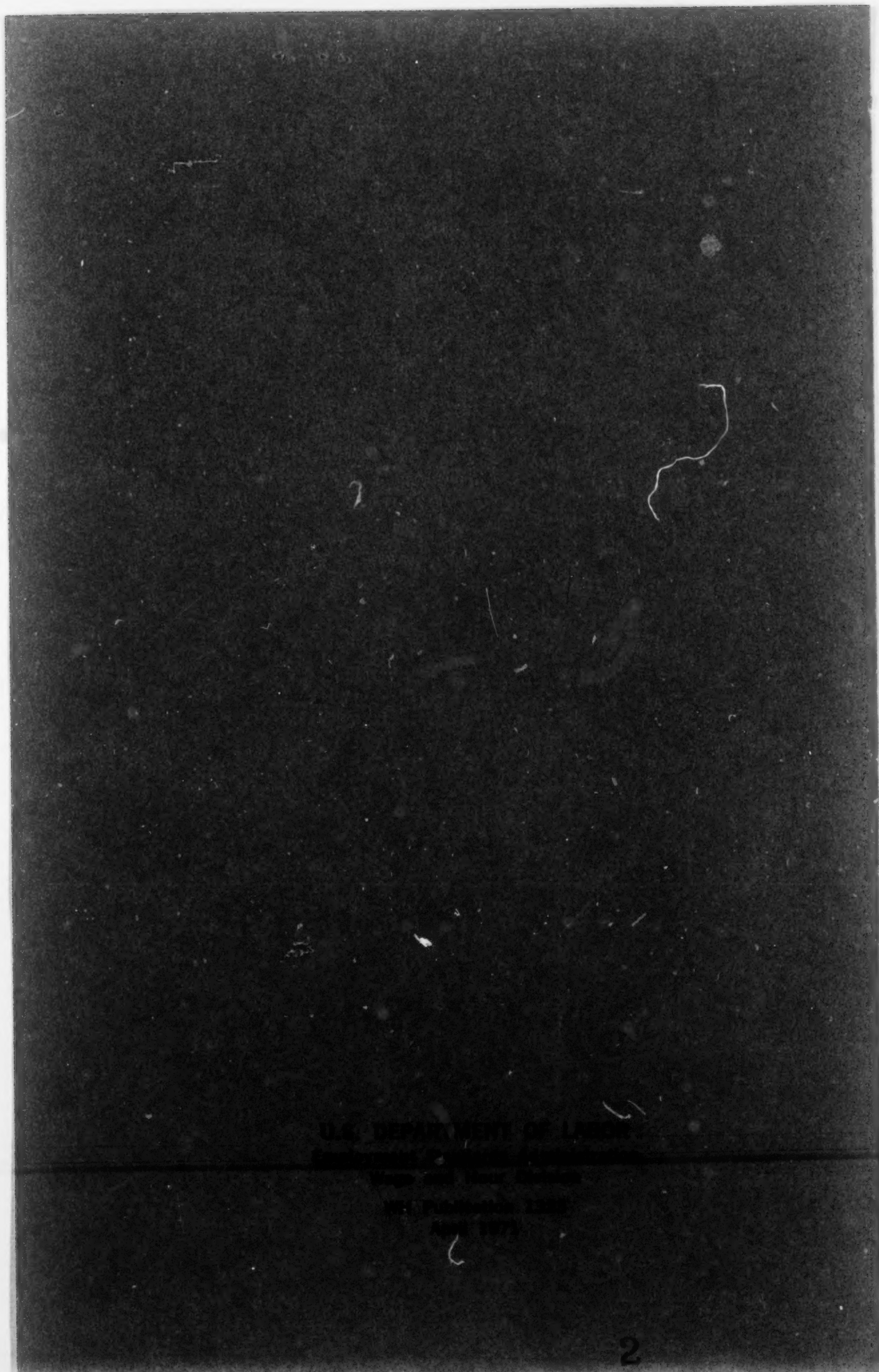

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Standards Applying to Youth Under the Fair Labor Standards Act

16 is the minimum age for general employment and for employment in hazardous occupations in agriculture at any time.

18 is the minimum age for employment in nonagricultural occupations declared hazardous.

14- and 15-year-old minors may be employed outside school hours for limited periods and under other conditions of employment in nonmanufacturing and nonhazardous occupations.

Minors of any age may be employed in nonhazardous occupations in agriculture outside of school hours.

There are a limited number of exemptions from the child labor standards in specific occupations and under prescribed conditions.

Unless otherwise exempt, a covered minor employee must be paid in accordance with the statutory minimum wage, overtime, and equal pay provisions of the Act.

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WORKING CHILDREN IN 1970

What the Findings Show

Under the authority given in the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), the Wage and Hour Division (WH) conducts investigations to determine compliance with the Federal child labor provisions.

Wage and Hour Compliance Officers (COs) found 13,042 minors illegally employed during fiscal year 1970 (June 21, 1969–June 20, 1970). This is an increase of almost 2,000 over the previous fiscal year. The greatest increase was in illegal employment of 14- and 15-year-olds in business and industry. The number of young ones aged 14 and 15 found illegally employed, was *double* the number of those aged 16 and 17. The number found in agriculture increased by 223 minors.

The total of 11,570 youth under 18 found working illegally in nonagricultural occupations included 7,801 under 16 employed contrary to Child Labor Regulation No. 3 (CL No. 3) and nonagricultural Hazardous Occupations Orders (HO) as well as 16- and 17-year-olds numbering 3,769 working illegally in the latter category. (See table A.)

Another 1,472 youngsters under 16 were found working in agriculture during school hours on 498 of the 862 farms where investigations were made. There were 92 employed in violation of agricultural occupations declared hazardous. (See table B.)

Some under 16—Overworked and Underpaid

Minors under 16 years of age may not be employed during the hours when school is in session. They may work outside school hours for not more than 3 hours in a schoolday and 18 hours during a school week. In the summer and other school vacation periods, they may work 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week. Work is not permitted before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day). Also, no work is permitted in manufacturing and/or processing occupations or in nonagricultural hazardous occupations. These standards are found in Child Labor Regulation No. 3. The Secretary of Labor is responsible for issuing standards for employing 14- and 15-year-olds under working conditions which will not interfere with their schooling and their health and well-being. Unless otherwise exempt, covered minor employees must be paid in accordance with the minimum wage, overtime, and equal pay provisions of the Act.

The industries where most of the 7,801 minors under 16 were found unlawfully employed were:

Industry	9 years old and under	10–13 years old	14–15 years old	Total under 16
Construction	13	76	359	448
Manufacturing	12	228	688	928
Retail trade	11	561	3,312	3,884
Services	15	331	1,334	1,680

They worked in a variety of establishments such restaurants, hotels and motels, nursing homes, grocery stores, concessions at amusement parks, manufacturing firms, produce houses, trucking companies, and bakeries.

As the examples show, these young ones were found working contrary to the hours permitted for the under 16 age groups, as well as in nonagricultural hazardous occupations for which 18 is the minimum age, and in some cases for less than the applicable minimum wage.

In one restaurant chain a total of 173 youngsters ranging from 12- to 15-years old had been illegally employed. These children, some of whom had been employed for several months, regularly worked to 11 p.m. 6 days a week during school weeks. One of the schools attended by these youths reported that their grades were far below their classmates, and the number of dropouts in the employed group was three times as high as for those not working. The fallacy held by some that employment per se solves problems of juvenile delinquency is shown by the following events. One 15-year-old boy who stole a car after leaving work at 11 p.m. is now in the State reformatory. Two other 15-year-old boys, picked up after work by their friends who had been drinking, had an automobile accident. Three of the boys in the group, including the two 15-year-old workers, were killed.

Three hamburger chains were found to have both minimum wage and child labor violations in many of their stands. In one city alone, three branches of one chain had, respectively, 54, 56, and 61 children under 16 illegally employed, many working regularly past 1 a.m. on weekends and usually from 3 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. otherwise. (No work is permitted after 7 p.m.; 9 p.m. during June thru September.) The hours worked during school weeks ranged from 26 to 40, in some weeks to 48 hours and occasionally up to 65 hours (18 hours is the legal limit for such employment). Some had operated beef slicing machines, a hazardous occupation prohibited for anyone under 18 (HO No. 10).

These youths were among employees who had been underpaid $2,685, $1,422, and $2,463 respectively. The concern for the young teenager working late at night is intensified by the possibility in this type of operation of trouble from gangs of older youth who may hang around the establishment.

Similar situations were found in other establishments, such as the chain with branches in several States which employed a total of 340 minors under 16 in 112 of their establishments in occupations prohibited by HO No. 10 and for hours prohibited by CL Regulation No. 3.

Unless specifically exempt, minors under 14 may not be legally employed in work subject to the Act, yet 1,436 were found working contrary to child labor standards, some as young as 6 years old. A cooperative produce association used minors aged 6 to 12 to grade vegetables, and 14- to 15-year-olds to load trucks and grade. Of the 35 under 16 found working, 24 were under 14. In an industrial laundry where 32 minors under 16 were working, though the minimum age for such work is 16, children as young as 13 were folding and packing wiping cloths.

Amusement parks and hotels and motels were found employing the very young for late night work and for long hours. Some motels used 12-year-old girls as night maids and linen workers. Thirteen-year-old boys were found working in pool cleanup crews. Others 14 and 15 worked as dishwashers and busboys. One amusement park hired 110 minors under 14 and 132 aged 14 and 15 until midnight as counter attendants, ticket takers, yard workers, and kiddy ride operators. Of 12 boys found working for a concessionaire at sporting events, seven were under 14-years-old. They worked 7 days a week from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. A 12- and 13-year-old worked as truck helpers to unload, an occupation forbidden anyone under 16 by CL Regulation No. 3.

They Also Do Hazardous Work

An 18-year minimum age applies to nonagricultural occupations declared hazardous under the 17 hazardous occupations orders now in effect. A total of 4,412 young people under 18-years-old were found working in industrial occupations covered by these Orders, 643 of them under 16. (See table E.)

A trucking company hauling whiskey and trash regularly employed four youths under 18, one aged 14 and two aged 15, as drivers and driver helpers, contrary to HO No. 2, and CL Regulation No. 3 for the three under 16.

Some of the youngsters hired by supermarkets and grocery stores were doing hazardous jobs, as well as working excessive hours on both school and nonschool days. In several cases, 14- and 15-year-old boys cleaned and operated power-driven meat saws, grinding, and slicing machines, contrary to HO No. 10, along with working excessive hours.

A pizza shell bakery had 11 boys and girls from 14 to 17 doing chores such as cleaning and operating the bread dividing machine (HO No. 11), and operating the meat grinding machine (HO No. 10). The eight 14- and 15-year-olds involved were worked contrary to both the occupations and hours standards in CL Regulation No. 3.

A wrecker service used a 15-year-old boy as a wrecker driver for almost a year, along with 16- and 17-year-old youths. All were employed in violation of HO No. 2. Another firm hired nine helpers on its wastepaper trucks, also contrary to HO No. 2. Four of these helpers were 14, four were 15, and one was only 13 years old.

The Dangers in Industry

Though no comprehensive accident data is collected by Wage Hour, investigations and news reports disclosed a number of serious accidents in which young people were seriously injured or lost their lives on the job.

Operating a forklift, prohibited for anyone under 18 because of the dangers involved (HO No. 7), resulted in several deaths in fiscal year 1970. A Tennessee youth, aged 17, was fatally injured when the forklift he was operating went off the loading platform, overturning onto him. He had been hired 3 days before as a general laborer in a wholesale lumber warehouse.

Within a week's time, a youth in a Texas milling company, and a 16-year-old Georgia boy were both killed when their forklifts overturned, pinning them beneath. In the latter case, the boy was backing out of a ramp door when the forklift fell off a 4-foot-high loading dock. Other employees removed the forklift, but the boy was dead on arrival at the hospital.

Motor vehicle accidents continue to be extremely dangerous for both drivers and helpers. Most work in these occupations is prohibited for those under 17 by HO No. 2. In a Pennsylvania Turnpike accident, a 17-year-old driver was killed and his 17-year-old helper hospitalized and his 17-year-old helper was burned to death when their tractor trailer overturned and caught fire. The boys were transporting carnival equipment from Florida to Massachusetts when the truck struck a guard rail, turning both tractor and trailer on their sides, and causing the tractor to burst into flames.

In an accident the day after he was hired, a 17-year-old drowned when he drove a tow motor off the pier while hauling lumber. His 14-year-old half-brother, witnessing the accident, tried unsuccessfully to rescue him. Both boys had been employed as lumber stackers. And a 17-year-old driver was killed and his 17-year-old helper hospitalized for several weeks when their TV repair truck hit the rear of a 16 ton food truck which had stopped for a left-hand turn. The TV truck was partially crushed beneath the other truck.

A 16-year-old roofer's helper received first, second, and third degree burns when he slipped on the roof's surface while carrying a full bucket of hot roofing tar, splashing the contents on his face, arms, and hands. This work is contrary to HO No. 16.

In a thoughtless act which cost his life, a 16-year-old stock shipping clerk for a clothing manufacturer took a ride on a box baler by operating an air cylinder hand lever from the platform. The baler rose, crushing the youth's head between the air cylinder plate and the top of the platform. Operating a baler is permitted only for minors 18 years and over. The hazardous occupations orders are necessary in part because of the immaturity of youth who act rashly, as this boy did.

Young Workers on the Farm

Youngsters found illegally employed on the farm are those under 16 employed (by other than their parents) at any time in hazardous agricultural occupations or in nonhazardous farm jobs during school hours.

In spite of mechanization, bad weather, crop vacations, curtailed acreage, previous legal action, information activity, and other factors which tend to reduce the use of illegal child labor in agriculture, findings for fiscal year 1970 showed a total of nearly 1,500 minors working illegally, an 18-percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

A majority of the youngsters employed during school hours were under 14 years old (903 or 61 percent), of whom over half were migrants. During fiscal year 1970, 213 or 15 percent were 9 years old or less; 690 or 47 percent were between 10 and 13; and 564 (38 percent) were 14 and 15. (See table B.)

Many of the old standby crops in which children were usually found working such as cotton, sugar beets, strawberries, and potatoes are no longer major sources of child labor exploitation. There are other crops, however, where farmers continue this practice. More than half of all the children illegally employed were found picking vegetables during school hours, with the largest number picking tomatoes (577 out of the 876 working in vegetable fields). Some violations also occurred in field crops such as tobacco and coffee. A pocket of illegal employment in the cotton fields was discovered in two counties where farms were relatively small.

A number of youngsters were found working tobacco. Children ranging from 7- to 15-years old were hired to work in shade grown tobacco under the cheesecloth canopy where this crop is usually grown. The space between the rows is "too narrow for a mule and too cramped for an adult," and the canopy cuts off what little air is circulating,

causing intolerable working conditions. One large producer was found illegally employing 28 youngsters during school hours. The highest rate paid was 90 cents an hour, with most of the children receiving lower pay. And in Puerto Rico, many young children worked as tobacco leaf stringers during school hours. Many were school dropouts or had resisted enrollment with the acquiescence of their parents.

As in previous years, the children found working on the farm were behind the normal school grade for their age. Of the 1,401 children for whom last grade attended was reported, 799 or 57 percent were in grades below normal. For the 256 youth aged 14, 181 or 71 percent were behind, and for the 268 aged 15, 205 or 76 percent were in lower grades. (See table C.)

The migrant children fared even worse, with 68 percent or 491 out of 720 in grades below normal. And the percentage rose to 86 percent for the 14-year-olds and 91 percent for the 15-year-olds. Most of the 14-year-old migrants (71 percent) were in the 5th, 6th, or 7th grades, which is normal for 10- to 12-year-old children, and 75 percent of the 15-year-old migrants were in grades 6 through 8, which 11- to 13-year-olds usually attain. (See table D.) Some migrant parents fail to recognize the value of education. One father tried to persuade the Compliance Officer that too much education was bad for his son, and a mother would not let her daughter go to school until she earned money for decent clothes.

Farming—A Most Dangerous Occupation

Though hard statistics on farm accidents are difficult to obtain, agriculture continues to be the third most dangerous occupation after mining and construction. The National Safety Council in its 1970 edition of Accident Facts reported 66 work deaths per 100,000 workers, and 210,000 disabling injuries during 1969 for a farmwork force of 3,800,000.

Ninety-two minors were found working in violation of the Hazardous Occupations Order in Agriculture (HO/A), usually on farms checked for minimum wage. Fifty-two youths under 16 were found illegally operating tractors.

The HO/A exempts 14- and 15-year-old minors who have successfully completed special 4–H and vocational agriculture tractor and farm machinery training courses so they may operate the equipment on which they were trained. Youth may work at any time in any capacity on the home farm for their parents or guardians. Many youngsters who took the 4–H tractor training were employed by their parents.

The following chart describes the findings in the hazardous farm occupations:

Hazardous agricultural occupations	During school hours	Outside school hours	Totals
Total employed in violation of 1 or more hazardous agricultural occupations	14	[1] 78	[1] 92
Operating a tractor over 20 PTO, or connecting or disconnecting an implement or any of its parts	9	43	52
Operating or assisting in certain power-driven machines; i.e., corn picker, cotton picker, grain combine, potato digger, machines using rotary gears, revolving shafts, feed grinders, crop dryers, power post hole diggers	5	6	11
Driving a bus, truck, or automobile, riding on a tractor	0	7	7
Handling or applying (including cleaning or decontaminating equipment and serving as a flagman for aircraft applying) agricultural chemicals	0	22	22
Working in a yard, pen, or stall occupied by a dairy bull, boar, or stud horse	0	2	2

[1] Represents an unduplicated count of the number of minors employed in violation of 1 or more hazardous occupations in agriculture.

A review of the reports supplied by Wage Hour Compliance Officers and news items on farm accidents provides graphic evidence of the hazards involved in agricultural employment.

Tractors played a leading role in farm injuries and deaths. In the Wisconsin State Medical Society's Farm Accident Symposium held in March 1970, the Allis-Chalmers' director of farm equipment engineering said that today's tractors exert the same force as the jet engine of a medium-distance airliner. The University of Wisconsin Extension Safety Specialist said that one of every six Wisconsin farm families has a serious accident each year, and noted that 13 children under age 12 were among the 25 persons killed by tractors during 1968 to his knowledge.

One Wisconsin boy, aged 10, was killed instantly and his 12- and 13-year-old brothers suffered arm and leg fractures and internal injuries when the 13-year-old lost control of the tractor while driving it on loose gravel. The tractor landed in a ditch on top of the boys.

Other farm machinery also contributed to serious or fatal injuries. A 12-year-old boy had both arms ripped from his body when they caught in a feed grinder. Another youth had his left hand so badly mangled when it caught in a corn picker that amputation was

required. And an 11-year-old boy was dead on arrival at the hospital 2 hours after falling into a bin of shelled corn while shoveling grain in the loft of the crib. Another youngster, only 12 years old, was smothered beneath lime when he fell from a lime-spreading truck on which he was helping. And in a bean packing shed, an 11-year-old girl lost three toes on her right foot when it slipped into the conveyor belt gears as she was reaching up to the sorting belt.

Injuries in one county during the fall potato harvest totaled 106, including amputations. The potato harvester was responsible for 36 of these injuries, truck and conveyor accidents following with 13 and 12 accidents, respectively. At least 31 of the injured were under 18, 14 of whom were 13 or younger. Harvesters amputated the thumb of a 14-year-old boy, mangled a 12-year-old's right arm and hand, and crushed two fingers of another 14-year-old. Operating or assisting in operating a potato harvester combine is prohibited for minors under 16 by the HO/A unless a minor is employed by his parents on the home farm or has completed the 4–H Club or vocational-agriculture training courses.

Some Taken to Court

Though most employers agree to comply with the law when investigated, some are willful violators for whom court action is necessary. During fiscal year 1970, 129 civil cases were filed involving flagrant or repeated child labor violations. Dispositions during the period included three voluntary dismissals, 23 stipulations for future compliance, and 112 judgments for the Secretary, for a total of 138 cases, including some cases filed in previous years.

In one court action, a motel/restaurant was restrained from minimum wage and child labor violations affecting 72 minors under 16, six of them only 13. These youngsters worked excessive hours in both school and nonschool weeks and beyond 9 p.m. Seventy of the 72 were reimbursed for back wages due under the minimum wage provisions. Fifty-four, including the 13-year-olds, were kitchen help; some worked in the laundry, and two 15-year-olds were hostesses. Others did clean-up work, cashiered, or babysat for guests' children. The average quitting time was about 11 p.m. though at times some worked as late as 2 a.m.

Another case was concluded with a judgment for the Secretary against a concrete drain tile and fittings manufacturer which had employed three minors, one aged 16 and two aged 17, in hazardous occupations. The 16-year-old was killed while operating the forklift, an occupation prohibited for 16-year-olds by HO No. 7. The key was usually left in the forklift truck, and the minors often performed their work after regular hours without supervision.

In another legal case, 14 minors under 16, one a 13-year-old girl, were manufacturing and processing cookies, including work on the conveyor belt and assembly line, decorating and packing cookies. Some children worked over 8 hours on Saturdays and exceeded 3 hours on school days. All of the part-timers, including the children, and some full-timers were paid less than the minimum wage. The judgment for the Secretary included restitution of $1,800 back wages to 53 employees. The 13-year-old girl was owed $60 and other children as much as $75.

Legal action was taken against a log driving company using 33 minors under 18 to drive logs down river for two paper companies, contrary to HO No. 4 and CL Regulation No. 3. Nineteen minors under 16, one 13 and eight 14, were employed over 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week when they should have been in school. The minors were encouraged to falsify their ages by the paper company employee who had hired them.

A suit was filed against a farmers cooperative for employing four minors under 16 to unload fertilizer from railroad cars. One, a 14-year-old, was killed while inside the car forcing the fertilizer out the bottom. He was caught in the flow, sucked under, and suffocated. In a prior investigation of the operation, child labor provisions had been explained to the employer.

Action was filed against a manufacturer who had employed two minors under 18 to drive a one-half-ton pickup truck. The 17-year-old minor ran a red traffic signal, striking and killing a 35-year-old school crossing guard. The youth had received driver's training and had a valid driver's license, but it was only the second time he had driven the truck. Though the HOs are issued to protect the health and well-being of the youth, accidents of this type point up the potential hazard to others because of inexperience and lack of judgment.

An unusual legal case involved equal pay as well as child labor violations for 30 males, most between 14 and 16, who were being paid 55 cents an hour less than women employees for the same work. They had worked excessive daily and weekly hours during both school and vacation periods, and also late at night.

Cueing to Child Labor

As part of the nationwide CUE (Compliance Utilizing Education) program, Wage and Hour made further progress in achieving compliance with child labor standards. The concept of CUE is that Wage and Hour efforts and results can be multiplied by helping cooperating firms to develop their own compliance programs. The firms are given information materials about the laws and their personnel are trained to make internal audits.

A New England-based retail chain under CUE checked its stores for items such as "minors working in dangerous area"; "females/minors working beyond prescribed nighttime or early morning hours." Examples of their reports showed three minors working beyond 10 p.m., and one working 11¾ hours in a day contrary to the law. A WH Compliance Officer conducts classes for manager trainees at the company's request.

In another CUE programs, area supervisors of a supermarket chain found an hours worked problem for bagboys "engaged to wait" when reporting to stores. The time had not been recorded or paid. On receiving the reports, the company paid back wages to these employees, and now audits store practices on a regular basis.

Since inception of its CUE program, a retail and supermarket chain had found, through internal audit, that 42 out of its 100 stores had exceeded the hours for which full-time students may be employed at special minimum wages. To correct this the firm paid $6,470.42 back wages to the 282 youngsters involved.

Age Certificates—A Protective Tool

Though not required under the Fair Labor Standards Act, employers are urged to request employment or age certificates for each employed minor under 19 as proof that the minor is at least the minimum age for the job he would be doing. In this way, the employer may protect himself from unintentional violation of the Act, as well as protect the minor from illegal employment.

Cooperative agreements have been made to accept State employment or age certificates issued by 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as proof of age under the Act. Over 1,995,000 State certificates were issued in fiscal year 1970. Such certificates are required under most State child labor laws.

Federal Certificates of Age are issued in Idaho, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas as these States have no certification program under their State child labor laws. Special arrangements are made in Alaska for proof of age. During fiscal year 1970, 24,332 Federal Certificates were issued. About 72 percent were issued to youths aged 16 and 17, and 2 percent to 14- and 15-year-old youngsters; the balance were issued to those aged 18 and over.

Getting the Story Told

Though the employer is responsible for knowing labor standards, the Government is responsible for making the information available. The Division gives this function high priority, not only through mass media but also by staff activity in informing workers and employers of their rights and responsibilities under the Act.

Many of the Division staff spoke before national conferences and at seminars for school and State vocational education personnel. Speeches were made before such groups as a Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor for farmers, processors, migrants, and others, and the State Migrant Councils. Seminars were held for numerous community organizations such as neighborhood in-school projects and summer employment programs at various youth centers.

As part of the annual back-to-school program, a special kit of press releases, spot announcements, and radio-TV script was sent to over 1,200 farm dailies and other farm publications in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, supplemented by personal contacts with canners, growers, State employment offices, schools, and local agencies.

Child labor publications, such as Child Labor Bulletin No. 102 describing the child labor provisions in agriculture, and the annual child labor report "Working Children" were sent to State agencies, organizations, and persons concerned with child labor. These publications are often requested by libraries and schools, as well as individuals, as about the only source of current information.

Advisory assistance on proposed revisions of State child labor laws was provided such groups as the Colorado committee on child labor laws, the Governor's Commission on Youth in Oregon, the Iowa Labor Department, the New Jersey Consumers League, and the District of Columbia.

Federal, State, and city, as well as Federal interagency collaboration included a cooperative youth employment plan with several agencies in Puerto Rico in which Wage Hour referred teenagers calling for information to the agencies for counseling and placement. About 200 youths had been referred within the first 2 months. Interagency cooperation also included the showing in all Wage Hour border offices of a Bureau of Apprentice Training film for Mexican-American youth to stimulate them to seek educational opportunities. One of the reasons for child labor laws is to provide an opportunity for an education.

Aid was given business organizations in developing materials used to inform their members of child labor standards, such as the statement "Employing Minors in Agriculture" which the California Canning Association put in its Calendar Cling Peach Almanac. A special labor bulletin was issued by the Automobile Dealers Association of Alabama on summer employment of minors, and the American Bankers Association included a chapter on child labor in its Wage Hour handbook for banks.

With the cooperation of the media throughout the country, Wage Hour spot announcements, feature programs, and articles received wide exposure. Panel and discussion programs, many highlighting child labor standards and youth employment, drew enthusiastic response from radio and TV audiences, particularly where provision was made

for a live question and answer exchange by telephone. Bilingual COs participated in programs of many Spanish language and other stations where the audience was largely Spanish speaking.

TABLE A.—NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED (NONFARM) UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1970

Region and State	Number of minors found illegally employed		
	Total	Under 16 years of age	16–17 years of age in hazardous occupations
All Regions	11,570	7,801	3,769
Atlanta	1,496	1,115	381
Florida	440	320	120
Georgia	607	495	112
North Carolina	370	250	120
South Carolina	79	50	29
Birmingham	1,147	747	400
Alabama	177	92	85
Arkansas	444	266	178
Louisiana	300	220	80
Mississippi	226	169	57
Boston	346	238	108
Connecticut	18	8	10
Maine	119	94	25
Massachusetts	67	29	38
New Hampshire	70	40	30
Rhode Island	54	50	4
Vermont	18	17	1
Chicago	1,566	1,054	512
Illinois	452	337	115
Indiana	167	126	41
Michigan	508	331	177
Minnesota	43	35	8
Ohio	290	149	141
Wisconsin	106	76	30
Dallas	2,494	1,749	745
New Mexico	75	54	21
Oklahoma	291	202	89
Texas	2,128	1,493	635

TABLE A.—NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED (NONFARM) UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued

Region and State	Number of minors found illegally employed		
	Total	Under 16 years of age	16–17 years of age in hazardous occupations
Kansas City	1,279	958	321
Colorado	103	87	16
Iowa	107	77	30
Kansas	277	175	102
Missouri	304	266	38
Montana	3	3	0
Nebraska	189	153	36
North Dakota	39	26	13
South Dakota	81	75	6
Utah	161	87	74
Wyoming	15	9	6
Nashville	879	492	387
Kentucky	137	80	57
Tennessee	421	284	137
Virginia	223	109	114
West Virginia	98	19	79
New York City	774	328	446
New Jersey	500	100	400
New York	274	228	46
Philadelphia	594	472	122
Delaware	2	2	0
Maryland	121	108	13
Pennsylvania	471	362	109
San Francisco	843	505	338
Arizona	50	29	21
California	640	393	247
Hawaii	8	3	5
Idaho	6	5	1
Nevada	51	32	19
Oregon	32	7	25
Washington	56	36	20
Caribbean	152	143	9
Puerto Rico	148	139	9
Virgin Islands	4	4	0

TABLE B.—NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED ON FARMS FISCAL YEAR 1970

Region and State	Number of minors found illegally employed			
	Total	14–15 years of age	10–13 years of age	9 years of age and under
All Regions	[1] 1,472	564	690	213
Atlanta	119	34	59	26
Florida	51	10	26	15
Georgia	60	20	29	11
North Carolina	8	4	4	0
Birmingham	202	57	110	35
Alabama	118	28	75	15
Arkansas	33	18	14	1
Louisiana	23	3	10	10
Mississippi	28	8	11	9
Boston	21	21	0	0
Maine	9	9	0	0
Rhode Island	12	12	0	0
Chicago	557	182	273	102
Illinois	17	5	10	2
Indiana	50	17	28	5
Michigan	111	43	47	21
Minnesota	1	1	0	0
Ohio	364	108	183	73
Wisconsin	14	8	5	1
Dallas	183	90	78	15
Oklahoma	26	2	19	5
Texas	157	88	59	10
Kansas City	145	75	59	11
Colorado	47	23	20	4
Iowa	3	2	1	0
Kansas	24	23	1	0
Missouri	17	7	10	0
Montana	1	0	1	0
North Dakota	6	5	1	0
South Dakota	1	1	0	0
Utah	46	14	25	7

TABLE B.—NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED ON FARMS, FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued

Region and State	Number of minors found illegally employed			
	Total	14–15 years of age	10–13 years of age	9 years of age and under
Nashville	25	8	12	5
Kentucky	4	1	2	1
Tennessee	13	6	6	1
Virginia	8	1	4	3
Philadelphia	25	11	14	0
Pennsylvania	25	11	14	0
San Francisco	[1] 64	23	28	8
Arizona	14	5	6	3
California	[1] 50	18	22	5
Caribbean	131	63	57	11
Puerto Rico	131	63	57	11

[1] Includes 5 illegally employed minors for which no age was reported.

TABLE C.—MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED ON FARMS IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, BY AGE AND SCHOOL GRADE, FISCAL YEAR 1970 [a]

Age	Present or last grade attended													Below normal grade for age	
	Total all grades [b]	Never attended school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Number	Percent of total in age interval
Total, all years	1,401	25	63	112	140	191	208	241	194	118	64	38	7	799	57
5 years	5	3	2											0	0
6 years	18	4	12	2										0	0
7 years	34	2	19	12	1									2	6
8 years	62	1	13	29	13	6								14	23
9 years	86	1	7	25	32	16	5							33	38
10 years	117	3	–	16	29	44	19	6						48	41
11 years	131	1	–	4	23	35	45	21	2					63	48
12 years	201	3	4	5	14	36	50	60	21	8				112	56
13 years	223	2	3	10	8	23	39	56	58	15	9			141	63
14 years	256	3	2	2	7	19	34	54	60	38	22	15		181	71
15 years	268	2	1	7	13	12	16	44	53	57	33	23	7	205	76

[a] 71 illegally employed minors were omitted for the following reasons: (1) 62 for whom no school information was available; (2) 4 who were in special ungraded classes; (3) 5 for whom age was not reported.

[b] The figures between heavy lines in the table indicate normal school attainment for that age child. Based on the usual standard of measurement, developed by the U.S. Office of Education, 6 to 7 is considered normal attendance in the 1st grade, 7 to 8 for the 2d grade, etc., with attendance of 1 grade each year.

TABLE D.—NONLOCAL MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, BY AGE AND GRADE, FISCAL YEAR 1970 [a]

Age	Present or last grade attended													Below normal grade for age	
	Total all grades [b]	Never attended school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Number	Percent of total in age interval
Total, all years	720	12	39	75	85	108	116	136	94	44	6	4	1	491	68
5 years	0													0	0
6 years	11	1	8	2										0	0
7 years	21	1	13	6	1									1	5
8 years	38	1	12	22	2	1								13	34
9 years	47	1	5	17	18	4	2							23	49
10 years	68	2	0	14	23	23	5	1						39	57
11 years	64	1	0	3	18	21	17	4						43	67
12 years	114	1	0	4	11	30	26	37	5					72	63
13 years	123	1	1	5	3	16	31	36	28	2				93	76
14 years	120	3	0	0	5	10	25	34	26	16	1			103	86
15 years	114	0	0	2	4	3	10	24	35	26	5	4	1	104	91

Note.— Nonlocal minors are those who do not return to their permanent homes each day.

[a] 53 illegally employed minors were omitted for the following reasons: (1) 44 for whom no school information was available; (2) 4 who were in special ungraded classes; (3) 5 for whom age was not reported.

[b] The figures between heavy lines in the table indicate normal school attainment for that age child. Based on the usual standard of measurement, developed by the U.S. Office of Education, 6 to 7 years is considered normal attendance in the 1st grade, 7 to 8 for the 2d grade, etc., with attendance of 1 grade each year.

TABLE E.—MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED IN VIOLATION OF NONFARM HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS ORDERS, ISSUED UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1970

Hazardous occupations orders voilated	Number of minors involved
Total employed in violation of 1 or more hazardous occupations orders [a]	4,412
Manufacturing or storage occupations involving explosives (order No. 1)	14
Motor-vehicle driver and helper (order No. 2)	2,061
Coal mine occupations (order No. 3)	8
Logging and sawmilling occupations (order No. 4)	136
Power-driven woodworking machines occupations (order No. 5)	332
Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations (order No. 6)	4
Power-driven hoisting apparatus occupations (order No. 7)	892
Power-driven metal-forming, punching, and shearing machines occupations (order No. 8)	95
Occupations in mining, other than coal (order No. 9)	14
Occupations involving slaughtering, meatpacking or processing, or rendering (order No. 10)	514
Power-driven bakery machines occupations (order No. 11)	42
Power-driven paper-products machines (order No. 12)	65
Occupations in the manufacturing of brick, tile, and kindred products (order No. 13)	6
Occupations involving the operation of circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears (order No. 14)	249
Occupations in wrecking, demolition, and shipbreaking operations (order No. 15)	57
Occupations in roofing operations (order No. 16)	266
Occupations in excavation operations (order No. 17)	21

[a] Represents an unduplicated count of the number of minors employed in violation of 1 or more hazardous occupations orders.

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